

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK**

SHANA WALL,  
Plaintiff,  
  
v.  
  
AMERICAN AIRLINES, INC.,  
Defendant.

Case No. 1:24-cv-07008-DLC  
Hon. Denise Cote

**[PROPOSED] STIPULATED PROTECTIVE ORDER**

Pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(c), the parties to the above-captioned case (the “Litigation”), through their respective counsel, agree that the terms and conditions of this Stipulated Protective Order (the “Order”) shall govern the production and handling of all documents, items, or other information exchanged by the parties or non-parties in the Litigation (including, without limitation, responses to requests for production, interrogatories, requests for admissions, pleadings, exhibits, and deposition or other testimony), regardless of the medium or manner in which any such materials are generated, stored, or maintained. This includes any material produced, filed, or served by any party or nonparty during discovery in this Litigation or any information included in any such material.

The data and documents exchanged by the parties may contain sensitive, and potentially legally protected, information of non-parties, including personally identifiable information (such as names, addresses, and phone numbers). The parties seek to designate these categories of information as Confidential (defined below) in order to protect the privacy interests of any such individuals, while avoiding the cost and burden associated with redacting such private information. American further seeks to designate any information that reveals trade secrets or confidential

commercial or financial information as confidential, but only to the extent such information also meets the “good cause” standard for protection in Rule 26(c).

1. **PURPOSES AND LIMITATIONS**

Disclosure and discovery in this action are likely to involve production of confidential, proprietary, or private information for which special protection may be warranted. Accordingly, the parties hereby stipulate to and petition the court to enter the following Stipulated Protective Order.

The Stipulated Protective Order does not confer blanket protection on all disclosures or responses to discovery; rather, the protection it affords from public disclosure and use extends only to the limited information or items that are entitled to confidential treatment under the applicable legal principles.

2. **“CONFIDENTIAL” MATERIAL**

“Confidential” material shall include the following documents and tangible things produced or otherwise exchanged that qualify for protection under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(c). The parties agree that “Confidential” materials shall include the following: (a) information prohibited from disclosure by statute or required by agreement to be kept confidential; (b) information that reveals trade secrets, information that is commercially sensitive and/or proprietary information and also meets the good cause standard for protection under Rule 26(c); (c) a person’s or entity’s private financial information (such as bank account information, salary information or information concerning business profits, revenues or expenses that is not publicly disclosed); (d) medical information concerning any individual; (e) personal identity information (i.e., social security number, date of birth, driver’s license or other government-issued identification numbers);

(f) income tax returns (including attached schedules and forms), W-2 forms and 1099 forms; or

(g) personnel or employment records of a person who is not a party to the case.

3. **SCOPE**

The protections conferred by this Order cover not only Confidential material (as defined above), but also (1) any information copied or extracted from Confidential material; (2) all copies, excerpts, summaries, or compilations of Confidential material; and (3) any testimony, conversations, or presentations by parties or their counsel that might reveal Confidential material.

However, the protections conferred by this Order do not cover information that is in the public domain or becomes part of the public domain through trial or otherwise.

4. **ACCESS TO AND USE OF CONFIDENTIAL MATERIAL**

(i) **Basic Principles.** A receiving party may use Confidential material that is disclosed or produced by another party or by a non-party in connection with this case only for prosecuting, defending, or attempting to settle this Litigation. Confidential material may be disclosed only to the categories of persons and under the conditions described in this Order. Confidential material must be stored and maintained by a receiving party at a location and in a secure manner that ensures that access is limited to the persons authorized under this Order.

(ii) **Disclosure of Confidential Information or Items.** Unless otherwise ordered by this Court or permitted in writing by the designating party, a receiving party may disclose Confidential material disclosed or produced by another party or by a non-party in connection with this case only for prosecuting, defending, or attempting to settle this Litigation. Such Confidential material may be disclosed only to the categories of persons

and under the conditions described in this Order. When the Litigation has been terminated, a receiving party must comply with the provisions of Section 10 below.

Confidential material may be disclosed only to the following:

- (a) the receiving party's counsel of record in this action, as well as employees of counsel to whom it is reasonably necessary to disclose the information for this Litigation;
- (b) the receiving party;
- (c) experts and consultants to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this Litigation and who have signed the "Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound" (Exhibit A);
- (d) this Court, court personnel, and court reporters and their staff;
- (e) service providers such as copy or imaging service providers retained by counsel to assist in the duplication of Confidential material, provided that counsel for the party retaining the copy or imaging service instructs the service not to disclose any Confidential material to third parties and to immediately return all originals and copies of any Confidential material;
- (f) during their depositions, witnesses in the action to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary, including but not limited to witnesses who are current or former employees of the producing party (or non-party as the case may be), and witnesses who are identified as an author, recipient, or one who otherwise had access to or knowledge of the Confidential material prior to its production in this action. Pages of transcribed deposition testimony or exhibits to depositions that reveal

Confidential material must be so marked by the court reporter and may not be disclosed to anyone except as permitted under this Order;

(g) the author or recipient of a document containing the information or a custodian or other person who otherwise possessed or knew the information.

(iii) Filing Confidential Material. Before filing Confidential material or discussing or referencing such material in court filings, the filing party shall confer with the designating party to determine whether the designating party will remove the Confidential designation, or whether the document can be redacted. The filing party shall by letter motion to this Court request that it grant permission to file the Confidential material under seal. If the filing party is not the designating party and is unaware of the specific basis for the designating party having designated information as Confidential, the filing party will request that the documents be filed under seal; however, it will be the burden of the designating party to show that the designated material meets the requirements of the Local Rules of Civil Procedure for the Southern District of New York and this Court's individual rules, including providing information to allow the Court to conduct a document-by-document review of the designated material. The sealed material shall plainly state on the first page of any bound or stapled document "CONTAINS CONFIDENTIAL MATERIAL PURSUANT TO PROTECTIVE ORDER-FILED UNDER SEAL" and shall be filed only in sealed envelopes which shall be endorsed with the appropriate caption and a statement in the following form: "CONFIDENTIAL—THIS ENVELOPE CONTAINS DOCUMENTS THAT ARE SUBJECT TO A PROTECTIVE ORDER ENTERED BY THE COURT IN THIS ACTION." In considering whether to seal these documents, this

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Court shall conduct a document-by-document review of the designated material and afford proper weight to the public's presumptive interest in openness of judicial records. *llc*

5. **DESIGNATING PROTECTED MATERIAL**

- (i) **Exercise of Restraint and Care in Designating Material for Protection.** Each party or non-party that designates information or items for protection under this Order must take care to limit any such designation to specific material that qualifies under the appropriate standards. The designating party must designate for protection only those parts of material, documents, items, or oral or written communications that qualify, so that other portions of the material, documents, items, or communications for which protection is not warranted are not swept unjustifiably within the ambit of this Order.

Mass, indiscriminate, or routinized designations are prohibited. Designations that are shown to be clearly unjustified or that have been made for an improper purpose (e.g., to unnecessarily encumber or delay the case development process or to impose unnecessary expenses and burdens on other parties) expose the designating party to sanctions.

If it comes to a designating party's attention that information or items that it designated for protection do not qualify for protection, the designating party must promptly notify all other parties that it is withdrawing the mistaken designation.

- (ii) **Manner and Timing of Designations.** Except as otherwise provided in this Order, or as otherwise stipulated or ordered, disclosure or discovery material that qualifies for protection under this Order must be clearly so designated before or when the material is disclosed or produced.

- (a) Information in documentary form (e.g., paper or electronic documents and deposition exhibits, but excluding transcripts of depositions or other pretrial or trial

proceedings). The designating party must affix the word “CONFIDENTIAL” to each page that contains Confidential material. For any document produced in native form (e.g., a spreadsheet), the designating party must affix the word “CONFIDENTIAL” to the cover page that accompanies the document. If only a portion or portions of the material on a page qualifies for protection, the producing party also must clearly identify the protected portion(s) (e.g., by making appropriate markings in the margins). A party or non-party that makes original documents or materials available for inspection need not designate them for protection until after the inspecting party has indicated which material it would like copied and produced. During the inspection and before the designation, all of the material made available for inspection shall be deemed “CONFIDENTIAL.” After the inspecting party has identified the documents it wants copied and produced, the producing party must determine which documents, or portions thereof, qualify for protection under this Order. Then, before producing the specified documents, the producing party must affix the “CONFIDENTIAL” legend to each page that contains Confidential material.

- (b) Testimony given in deposition or in other pretrial proceedings. The parties and any participating non-parties must identify on the record, during the deposition or other pretrial proceeding, all protected testimony, without prejudice to their right to so designate other testimony after reviewing the transcript. Any party or non-party may, within fifteen (15) days after receiving the transcript of the deposition or other pretrial proceeding, designate portions of the transcript, or exhibits thereto, as confidential. The notice of designation must designate those specific portions of

the testimony by page and line that the designating party designates as Confidential material. If a party states on the record that the deposition may include some Confidential material, then that deposition shall be treated as Confidential material in its entirety until the expiration of fifteen (15) days following the delivery of the final transcript to all parties.

If a party or non-party desires to protect Confidential information at trial, the issue should be addressed during the pre-trial conference.

(c) Other tangible items. The producing party must affix in a prominent place on the exterior of the container or containers in which the information or item is stored the word “CONFIDENTIAL.” If only a portion or portions of the information or item warrant protection, the producing party, to the extent practicable, shall identify the protected portion(s).

## 6. CHALLENGING CONFIDENTIALITY DESIGNATIONS

(i) Timing of Challenges. Any party or non-party may challenge a designation of confidentiality at any time. Unless a prompt challenge to a designating party’s confidentiality designation is necessary to avoid foreseeable, substantial unfairness, unnecessary economic burdens, or a significant disruption or delay of the litigation, a party does not waive its right to challenge a confidentiality designation by electing not to mount a challenge promptly after the original designation is disclosed.

(ii) Meet and Confer. The parties must make reasonable attempts to resolve any dispute regarding confidentiality designations without court involvement. Any motion regarding confidentiality designations must include a certification, in the motion or in a declaration or affidavit, that the movant has met and conferred in good faith with other affected parties

in an effort to resolve the dispute without court action. The certification must list the date, manner, and participants to the conference. A good faith effort to confer requires a face-to-face meeting or a telephone conference.

- (iii) Judicial Intervention. If the parties cannot resolve a challenge without court intervention, the designating party may file and serve a motion to retain confidentiality. The burden of persuasion in any such motion shall be on the designating party. Frivolous challenges, and those made for an improper purpose (e.g., to harass or impose unnecessary expenses and burdens on other parties) may expose the challenging party to sanctions. All parties shall continue to maintain the material in question as Confidential material until the court rules on the challenge.

7. PROTECTED MATERIAL SUBPOENAED OR ORDERED PRODUCED IN OTHER LITIGATION

If a party is served with a subpoena or a court order issued in other litigation that compels disclosure of any information or items designated in this action as “CONFIDENTIAL,” that party must:

- (i) promptly notify the designating party (or non-party, as the case may be) in writing and include a copy of the subpoena or court order;
- (ii) promptly notify in writing the party who caused the subpoena or order to issue in the other litigation that some or all of the material covered by the subpoena or order is subject to this Order, including a copy of this Order as part of the notification; and
- (iii) cooperate with respect to all reasonable procedures sought to be pursued by the designating party whose Confidential material may be affected.

If the designating party seeks a protective order within ten (10) days of receiving notice of the subpoena, the party served with the subpoena or court order shall not produce any information designated in this action as "CONFIDENTIAL" before a determination by a court with authority to grant a protective order, unless the party has obtained the designating party's permission. The designating party shall bear the burden and expense of seeking protection in that court of its Confidential material and nothing in these provisions should be construed as authorizing or encouraging a receiving party in this action to disobey a lawful directive from another court.

**8. UNAUTHORIZED DISCLOSURE OF PROTECTED MATERIAL**

If a receiving party learns that, by inadvertence or otherwise, it has disclosed Confidential material to any person or in any circumstance not authorized under this Order, the receiving party must immediately (a) notify in writing the designating party of the unauthorized disclosures; (b) use its best efforts to retrieve all unauthorized copies of the protected material; (c) inform the person or persons to whom unauthorized disclosures were made of all the terms of this Order; and (d) request that such person or persons execute the "Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound" that is attached hereto as Exhibit A.

**9. INADVERTENT PRODUCTION OF PRIVILEGED OR OTHERWISE PROTECTED MATERIAL**

- (i) In the absence of agreement by the receiving party and the producing party that Paragraph 9(b) will apply, the inadvertent production of material in this Litigation, for which a producing party subsequently gives notice to receiving parties is subject to a claim of privilege or other protection, will be governed by Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(b)(5)(B) and Federal Rule of Evidence 502. Upon receipt of any notice to the receiving party that identifies the document(s) or information mistakenly produced, the receiving

party will promptly comply with the procedures set forth in Rule 26(b)(5)(B) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

- (ii) Consistent with comments to Rule 502(d) of the Federal Rules of Evidence, the producing party and receiving party can agree that certain specified material (documents or ESI) can be produced to allow production without prior privilege review for certain ESI and “claw-back” and “quick peek” arrangements as a way to avoid the excessive costs of pre-production review for privilege and work product.
- (iii) Consistent with Rule 502(d) of the Federal Rules of Evidence, any privilege or protection determined not waived by disclosure connected with the Litigation pending before this Court will also not constitute a waiver in any other federal or state proceeding.

10. NON-TERMINATION AND RETURN OF DOCUMENTS

Within sixty (60) calendar days after Final Disposition of this Litigation, outside counsel and all other persons having possession or control of another party’s Confidential material shall destroy such Confidential material. Each party shall give written notice of such destruction to outside counsel for the party that designated such material as Confidential. However, counsel may retain one copy of all pleadings or other papers filed with the Court for archival purposes. Further, counsel may maintain one copy of all attorney correspondence and consultant work product, deposition testimony and deposition exhibits containing Confidential material, and the trial record, in such a way as to maintain confidentiality.

Even after Final Disposition of this Litigation, the confidentiality obligations imposed by this Order shall remain in effect until a designating party agrees otherwise in writing or a court order otherwise directs.

Final Disposition shall be deemed to be the later of (1) dismissal of all claims and defenses in this action, with or without prejudice; (2) final judgment after the completion and exhaustion of all appeals, rehearings, remands, trials, or reviews of this action, including the time limits for filing any motions or applications for extension of time pursuant to applicable law; or (3) the distribution of all proceeds to any class certified under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23 as a result of a settlement or judgment.

IT IS SO STIPULATED, THROUGH COUNSEL OF RECORD

Dated: February 12, 2025

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*Attorneys for Defendant American Airlines, Inc.*

Final Disposition shall be deemed to be the later of (1) dismissal of all claims and defenses in this action, with or without prejudice; (2) final judgment after the completion and exhaustion of all appeals, rehearings, remands, trials, or reviews of this action, including the time limits for filing any motions or applications for extension of time pursuant to applicable law; or (3) the distribution of all proceeds to any class certified under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23 as a result of a settlement or judgment.

IT IS SO STIPULATED, THROUGH COUNSEL OF RECORD

Dated: February 11, 2025

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*Attorneys for Defendant American Airlines, Inc.*

*So ordered.*

*Janice Cole*  
2/13/25

**EXHIBIT A**  
**ACKNOWLEDGMENT AND AGREEMENT TO BE BOUND**

I, \_\_\_\_\_ [full name], of \_\_\_\_\_

[full address], declare under penalty of perjury that I have read in its entirety and understand the Stipulated Protective Order that was issued by the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York on \_\_\_\_\_ in the case of *Wall v. American Airlines, Inc.*, Case No. 1:24-cv-07008-DLC. I agree to comply with and to be bound by all the terms of this Stipulated Protective Order and I understand and acknowledge that failure to so comply could expose me to sanctions and punishment in the nature of contempt. I solemnly promise that I will not disclose in any manner any information or item that is subject to this Stipulated Protective Order to any person or entity except in strict compliance with the provisions of this Order. I further agree to submit to the jurisdiction of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York for the purpose of enforcing the terms of this Stipulated Protective Order, even if such enforcement proceedings occur after termination of this action.

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

City and State where sworn and signed: \_\_\_\_\_

Printed name: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_